

I think the Mayor of this city can always rest assured that his fellow citizens will treat him with justice, however malevolent the attacks of petty politicians or corrupt people, or however loud, senseless or corrupt clamor against him may be.

Sees Danger Ahead.

"There are two very dangerous sections in our city charter. The possibilities of oppression, extortion and blackmail under them by those who enforce the laws are without limit. The sections I refer to are No. 215 and 218. The former makes it the duty of the police and empowers them at all times of the day and night to visit certain places mentioned, including all houses of ill fame or prostitution and houses where common prostitutes resort and all gambling houses and restrain all unlawful and disorderly conduct or practices therein."

"Under this section the police had long claimed the right of visitation to these places and to enter them by force without warrant. Indeed, literally read, the section empowers the police to preserve order in such places. That would practically amount to licensing them and putting them in charge of the police to keep order in them. The other section—namely, No. 218—empowers the police to enter any house in the city under a mere report to them of two householders that they believe such house to be a house of ill fame or a gambling house. No oath is required. This is contrary to the provision which is found in the bill of rights or constitution of every state in this Union and of the United States, that entrance into houses and searches and seizures therein cannot be made except on a warrant issued by a magistrate on oath of witnesses before him showing probable cause. This section of the charter wholly disregards this great constitutional safeguard, which is common to every civilized government in the world. For that reason it is void."

"No better device for the practice of official extortion and blackmail could be devised than that afforded by these two sections. They have been dead letters since I have been Mayor. I have forbidden any house to be entered or any search or arrest to be made under them. It is always easy to get a warrant from a magistrate to enter a house when necessary. If no evidence can be found to lay before a magistrate on oath, that in itself shows that the house should not be entered. In years gone by the police have made use of these two sections of the charter to assert the right of forcible entry and visitation and inspection of houses at will. In that way they were able to collect any amount of money they saw fit, and in fact high officials of the Police Department, one after another, and year after year, retired millionaires. This is all a matter of history."

Legislature Is Blamed.

"In 1905 my predecessor appointed a commission to consider police matters. These two dangerous sections of the charter were pointed out to that commission, together with the extortion which had long been practised under them. The result was that the said commission recommended their repeal to the Legislature. But they were not repealed. And now, when I had supposed it was well known that these two sections of the charter had been made dead letters, and were no longer in use, the Legislature solemnly re-enacts them both in the bill now before me. Under no circumstances could I be induced to sign this bill with these two sections in it. We have far more to fear in this country from the gradual encroachment of arbitrary power than from all the vices of liquor drinking, prostitution and gambling combined. It must never be forgotten that the exercise of arbitrary power brings in its wake sooner or later all of the vices, and especially the detestable vices of official oppression, extortion and blackmail."

The Mayor elaborated his fourth reason, that there is no exigency calling for the bill, by repeating what he has said many times about the excellence of the Police Department and that the convictions of policemen were due to the fact that he had enforced the law against illegal resorts, causing their owners to come forward and give evidence against the police.

SLAYS HIS FATHER, WOUNDS BROTHER

Longshoreman, Crazy with Drink, Deals Death Blow to Aged Parent with Knife.

BEATEN DOWN WITH POKER

Mrs. John Mann, the Wife and Mother, Knocks Down Murderous Son as He Is About to Escape—Fight Starts at Supper Table.

The sight of a powerful, broad-chested young man wrestling in a death grip with his white-haired, feeble father in the dining room of their home, while the aged wife of the old man and another son looked on in horror, caused a panic among the tenants in the four-story tenement house at No. 416 West 29th street, last night.

The unequal battle was only ended when the younger man drew a clasp knife and drove its long blade into his father's abdomen, giving a death wound. The other son then sprang on the man with the knife and wrestled for the mastery, only to be laid low with a jagged gasp on the right arm from the murderous knife.

The man who is locked up, charged with killing his father and feloniously assaulting his brother, is Harry Mann, a longshoreman, twenty-three years old. John Mann, his father, was seventy-two years old, and had not been working for the last three years, being supported by his two sons. Winfield, the younger brother, is twenty-one years old, and is a packer by trade. Mary, the wife and mother, is sixty-eight years old.

Among the persons who live in the tenement house, the Mann family have always been known as quiet, well-behaved people, on friendly terms with all their neighbors. Occasionally it was whispered about that Harry took more liquor than was good for him, but until last night nothing unusual had happened as a result of these lapses.

About 8:30 o'clock, while John Mann, his wife and Winfield were seated at the supper table in their ground floor apartment, a heavy tread was heard in the hallway, and Harry lurched in. His face was flushed with drink and the muscles in his thick-set neck stood out prominently.

The longshoreman launched into a torrent of abusive language as soon as he crossed the threshold of his home and stood in the center of the room, an ugly leer on his lips.

John Mann finally arose from the table and asked his son to leave, pushing him gently toward the door as he did so. His father's action apparently aroused the sleeping demon in Harry's drink-crazed brain, and with an oath he drew the longshoreman's knife from his pocket and snapped open the blade.

Feebly the old man tried to prevent his powerful son from using the knife, but at length his strength gave out, and the blade ripped into his body. John Mann sank to the floor with a groan, and as Harry turned toward the door, Winfield picked up a plate and threw it at his brother's head.

In another moment the brothers were locked in each other's arms, and although Winfield is lithe and shrewd like an athlete he was no match for the longshoreman, who soon overpowered him and gashed him in the right arm.

When Winfield fell to the floor Mrs. Mann picked up a poker and struck Harry repeatedly on the head with it, finally knocking him down. Just as he scrambled to his feet and made for the door Patrolman Blanch, of the West 37th street station, accompanied by Sydney Lush, ran into the flat and grabbed the crazed man.

After a desperate fight they succeeded in wresting the knife from him and throwing him to the floor. Dr. Waters, of the New York Hospital, was called and said John Mann had died shortly after being stabbed. Winfield's wound was bound up and he was taken to the station house with his brother, where he was held as a material witness.

Harry Mann is locked up on charges of homicide and felonious assault.

CENTRAL AMERICANS OBJECT

Protest Against Nicaragua's Granting U. S. Canal Right.

San Salvador, May 21.—A formal protest was made to-day by prominent Nicaraguans and Hondurans resident here to the American Minister, William Heimke, against the action of the Nicaraguan government in granting to the United States the right to build a canal across Nicaragua and establish a naval station. It is contended that such a concession would jeopardize the sovereignty of the Central American states.

The action of Nicaragua is also adversely criticized by the newspapers of San Salvador.

A protest against the action of Nicaragua regarding the establishment of a naval base on the Gulf of Fonseca has already been made to the Salvadoran Congress by Deputies and citizens.

DOCTOR IN RIVER RESCUE

Rows Out and Saves Man Who Leaped Into Water.

While awaiting the arrival of the Charities Department boat at the foot of East 26th street late yesterday afternoon a man who had applied for admission to one of the Blackwell's Island institutions jumped into the East River. John Meehan, Commissioner Drummond's secretary, tried to prevent the leap, but the man was too quick.

There was much excitement on the pier until the man's body shot to the surface and he began to swim toward the middle of the river.

Dr. Constock, of Bellevue Hospital, and Stephen Finn, an ambulance driver, sprang into a boat and soon reached the man. He was taken to the hospital unconscious, and his name could not be learned last night.

STILWELL CASE RUSHED BY COURT

Continued from first page.

up any matter except when it was in the form of pending legislation, he said there would be a meeting of the codes committee February 19, and that we could come up then and explain the matter to the committee."

Nott had emphasized in his opening the point that Stilwell, on Kendall's first call February 13, had given the engraver a legislative pamphlet containing a list of the members of the Senate and Assembly and of all the committees, and he interrupted Kendall's story at this point to emphasize further this part of the state's case.

"Did he give you anything on that occasion?" he asked Kendall.

"Yes, a pamphlet containing the names of the members of the Legislature and of the make-up of the different committees."

"Did he direct your attention to any particular part of this pamphlet?"

"He turned down a page at the Codes Committee designation," Kendall answered, and then, rather hesitatingly, "it was the Senate or the Assembly Codes Committee."

The point which the state aimed to emphasize particularly to the jury was that on March 24, when Stilwell saw Kendall in New York, they had talked of the membership of the Codes committees.

According to Kendall's testimony it was on that occasion that Stilwell first flatly broached the question of money to be used to bribe the bill through, and said:

"I need \$500 apiece for four members of my committee."

Kendall said that he affected to consider that, and then asked:

"Well, how about the Assembly Codes Committee?"

Telegraphed "Number Fifteen."

Stilwell, Kendall testified, told him he would look into that when he returned to Albany, and that he would telegraph him a number, which would be the number of hundreds of dollars needed for the Assembly Codes Committee. Subsequently, Kendall testified, Stilwell did telegraph him the number "fifteen," which he accepted as meaning \$1,500 which he needed to get the bill reported favorably by the Assembly Codes Committee.

After Kendall had threatened Stilwell that if he did not report the bill out of Codes and see that it went through the Assembly also he would telegraph to every member of the Senate a bribe, Kendall testified, he received a letter from the Senator which the state claims is an attempted "alibi letter." In that letter Stilwell wrote:

"I find there are only thirteen members of Assembly Codes, not fifteen, as I telegraphed you the other day."

Mr. Nott drove in on the jury through Kendall's testimony that the banknote engraver had received from the Senator a book giving not only the number of members of Assembly Codes, but the name of each member, long before the "fifteen" telegram and the "alibi letter," and that there was therefore no need for such a telegram as the defence is expected to offer.

The telegram and the letter were offered in evidence, as was also the check for \$250 which, Kendall testified, he sent to Lewis, the clerk in the bill drafting bureau to whom Stilwell introduced him as the proper man to draw up his bill.

At the end of the night session Senator Stilwell told Mr. Nott he would have John Popp, the committee clerk, on hand to-day. He admitted Popp had lived in his house, but said he had not been there for some time.

Kendall, whose story was not much more than sketched out last night, will be the first and probably the only witness to-day. His direct examination will take up probably another hour, and it is believed his cross-examination will be a long ordeal. The state's case rests almost entirely on his evidence, and it is expected the defence will attack him savagely in an effort to tear it down.

The work of selecting the jury took up a long and full court day from 10:30 o'clock in the morning until 6 in the evening. Sixty-three talesmen of the special panel were examined, and when the twelfth juror was accepted by both sides there were just two talesmen left.

Albany, N. Y., May 21.—Franklin Kennedy, Deputy Attorney General, has been sent to New York by Attorney General Carmody to assist District Attorney Whitman in the trial of Senator Stilwell. Mr. Carmody said to-night his intention was that Mr. Kennedy was to be at the service of the District Attorney in case he needed him. Mr. Kennedy is familiar with the Stilwell case.

CALLS BRITAIN U. S. ALLY

London Editor Says It Would Scorn Treaty with Japan.

John Gennings, general manager of the Central News Syndicate of London, who arrived here yesterday by the White Star liner Olympic, declared the British people would never take issue with the United States should this country become involved in war with Japan. He said the white race was bound to protect itself against domination by the yellow, regardless of treaties.

"I realize," added the editor, "that Great Britain has a treaty with Japan—a treaty that binds her to stand by Japan in the event of her being the victim of unwarranted attack by any other nation. This treaty was made by the government, but it is not now and never was approved by the English people."

"There are not five hundred men of intelligence in Great Britain who approve of that treaty. There is not in England to-day a man with the full blood of the Caucasian in his veins and regards himself as a British subject who would take arms against the United States in a war with Japan if there were fifty treaties. The issue of race amalgamation never entered into that treaty."

"We feel in England much as they do in Australia, but that colony is more advanced than the home government. In Australia the people intend that their land shall be solely for the white race, which does not include Asiatics. In Australia they call the Japanese 'the Pacific Island blacks.'"

SULZER USES CLUB ON PARTY BOSSES

Continued from first page.

White was quite different from the pleading with Senator Murtaugh to vote for the bill in Elmira last night. He took a club to White and beat him over the head with it.

"I have many friends in this city, and I know it," said the Governor, and waited for the cheering to subside, stroking his chin.

"If it weren't for that, Mr. White would be in the Senate to-day."

Then Mr. Sulzer branched off that subject for a moment to declare that when he was in Congress the national legislators had no bosses but the people. Much to his amazement, he said, he found the legislators at Albany were in the habit of taking orders from their bosses, even of taking them over the telephone. Then he resumed:

"I don't know whether Senator White is here, and I don't care. If he isn't, he ought to be. I know without anybody telling me, from what I have seen on the streets here and at this meeting, that the overwhelming sentiment in this county is for the people to make nominations, not the bosses."

"If I come here a year from next fall, and tell all I'm going to tell about White, if he does not vote right, I know he will never get in the Senate again. Daniel Webster said a representative of the people should represent them, and if he couldn't voice the sentiments of his constituents he should resign. Very few in our day resign; that's why there is all this clamor for the recall. You and I know that if we had the recall, after what White did in the Senate he'd be at home now."

The Governor pleaded with the audience, as a favor to him, to appoint a committee to wait on their legislators and urge them to vote for the "people's bill."

Pleads for a Committee.

"I know it's a spectacle for the Governor, after a few months in office, to go around asking the people for a favor," said he, "but I must do it if I'm to make good, and I'm going to make good. Choose this committee to plead with your representatives to be true, to be honest, to live up to their promises, to vote for you, and not for the bosses. If the representatives spurn your pleadings, tell them what you will do when Election Day comes around. A man who wishes to stay in public life fears the wrath of the people worse than anything else. I say that in the United States Senate. If that be true with the United States Senate, what will happen to this apology we call the Senate of the State of New York?"

The Governor alluded frequently to the "three men, one in New York, one in Buffalo, one in Albany," who he thought they represented more wisdom than that of all the voters of the state.

"They say they can pick out a better candidate for Governor than all the other million and a half voters," Sulzer exclaimed. "Well, I took them a long time to pick me out. His auditors laughed themselves sore."

"They say they're sorry now," went on the Governor in his best serio-comic vein. "They tell you I'm unfair, and I take an undue advantage of them. Now, I find no fault with them for wanting to hold on to the great power they've got, but I do find fault with you for letting them do it any longer."

From the trips he had taken, the Governor declared, it seemed to him that all the people were for the state-wide direct primary bill, "except a boss here and there, or some political editor whose paper is controlled by some special interest."

SULZER CLAIMS CONVERTS

Declares Five Assemblymen Won for Primary Bill.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Albany, May 21.—Governor Sulzer declared to-night that, as a result of his direct primary stump speaking, he received to-day pledges from five Assemblymen who voted against his bill at the regular session that they would vote for it at the extra session. These pledges were made in writing, he said. He added that he had received other pledges from Assemblymen.

Asked if he had received similar pledges from Senators, he dodged the question by saying: "Sufficient unto the day is the goodness thereof."

The Governor refused several times to give the name of one legislator who had changed his attitude.

It was declared at the Capitol to-day by persons close to the Executive that Devoy P. Hodson, recently appointed Public Service Commissioner on recommendation of W. H. Fitzpatrick, of Erie County, had been told by the Governor he could not hold his job unless the Erie County legislators were whipped into line for the Sulzer bill. Hodson is said to be much attached to the \$5,000 a year he job pays.

After the Sulzer meetings in Buffalo Fitzpatrick said he did not think any man who voted against the Governor's bill would change at the extra session.

The Governor gave out to-night a letter from ex-Mayor Seth Low in which he says:

"Upon reflection I have determined to support you in your advocacy of your direct primary bill. I should very much prefer the bill if it is passed."

"I have already written to you; but, taking the issue just as it stands, I have concluded that you deserve the support of all men who wish to put an end to what has been called the 'invisible government.' If, after the campaign, you find that you can get all of your bill except the abolition of the state convention, I hope that you will be willing to accept that rather than allow the other meritorious parts of your measure to fall to the ground."

"Mr. Evans once said to me that politics was navigation, and not an exact science; and, therefore, precisely as I am yielding my judgment as to an important detail, in view of the exigencies of the situation, so I hope, if you can get everything else except the state convention, that in the end you also will yield to the exigencies of the situation in that regard. I think, as I wrote to you the other day, that if the state-wide primary is maintained for the United States Senators, you can justify this concession as to the state officers."

PRIMARY BILL A SULZER MASK, CHARGES GRIFFIN

Democratic Leadership Real Object of the Governor's Move, Declares Senator.

Sharp criticism of various provisions of the proposed state-wide primaries bill and the direct accusation that it is "only a stalking horse to give plausible excuse to grasp the leadership of the Democratic party," were features of an open letter to Governor Sulzer which State Senator Anthony J. Griffin, of the 24th District, gave out last night.

The communication, besides making frequent and caustic reference to the Governor's "arrogant attempt to usurp legislative functions," takes up in detail the plan to designate party candidates by petition, the reduction to 1 per cent of the number of party voters required on a nominating petition, and the abolition of the state convention. The letter says in part:

"The main, underlying purpose of the movement for direct primaries is to give the rank and file their proper share in the government and control of the state. You will observe that this fundamental idea contemplates, as a condition precedent, the existence of parties. Its design is not to eliminate or destroy, but to build and strengthen them. The chief objection to your bill is that it seems designed to cure the horse by killing the rider."

"For instance, your bill provides in effect that parties, as parties, will be deprived of the right to designate candidates. Your bill requires that even party candidates shall be designated by petition. This is a useless innovation, because if the party organization favors a certain candidate it can doubtless obtain signatures for a nomination petition."

"Your innovation simply throws an irritating obstruction into the party machinery, entailing expense and loss of time, without changing the result in any way. Instead of purifying and ennobling parties, it tends only to bring them into discredit."

"Your next innovation is the abolition of all emblems on the ballot. Direct primary advocates are by no means agreed as to the wisdom of this change. The party emblem serves the double purpose of intimating to the voter the party principles of the candidates and at the same time enables the voter to register his choice expeditiously instead of being compelled to puzzle himself in a dark election booth over a multitude of candidates whose names alone convey no notion of their principles. Furthermore, the party emblem enables the illiterate voter to express his choice."

"Your next innovation is to reduce the number of party voters required on a nominating petition to 1 per cent. This means that a candidate for alderman may be put up by fifty voters, a candidate for Assembly by 100 voters and a candidate for the Senate by 200 voters. The effect of this innovation will be to encourage factions. Party principles will be lost sight of and the ambitious individual who is able to get a few names on a petition hung up in a corner saloon will project himself into the political field as a candidate for office."

"Your next innovation is the abolition of the state convention. The advocates of direct primaries are not by any means agreed as to the wisdom of this change. The first great reform that is needed is the adoption of the election district as a unit. This will immediately correct the evil of the long ballot, against which so much complaint has been made. It will also restore to the rank and file their right to participate in party organization."

"If your own statement is true, you are not fighting for a principle, but for a particular bill. This is an absurd position for you to assume, and you cannot honestly hope to defend it long against the sober common sense and keen discrimination of our intelligent American citizenship. Of course, they will sooner or later discern that your bill is only a stalking horse to give you a plausible excuse to grasp the leadership of the Democratic party."

MANENY TO GET A MEDAL.

The American group of the Société des Architectes Diplômés par le Gouvernement, composed of American architects who have received a French government diploma at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, will present a medal to Borough President McAneny at a dinner to be given Tuesday in his honor at the University Club. The medal has been awarded in recognition of his work on the creation of a civic center, to limit the height of buildings, widen streets and improve architectural standards in city work.

THIS DOG'S MENU COSTLY

Animal Chews Up \$75 in Bills and Scatters Silver.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Wheeling, W. Va., May 21.—While Howard Wilkinson, representing a Baltimore express company, was closing up business with a brewing company to-day, a stray dog ran into the office, picked up his purse, containing \$75 in bills and \$40 in silver, and dashed down the street.

A long chase by a crowd followed, and the dog was finally rounded up in a clump of woods just outside the city. When the purse was recovered it was open and the silver had disappeared. Most of the bills had been chewed beyond recognition.

The scraps of the bills were gathered together and will be sent to the Treasury in Washington in the hope that a part of the money may be recovered.

JOHN D'S Foe IN WANT

Man Who Refused to Sell His Little Hotel Down and Out.

John Melin, the sturdy old Norwegian who refused to be forced out of his little hotel at Pocantico Hills by John D. Rockefeller, and who refused repeated increased offers for his place from agents of Rockefeller because his wife wanted to remain in the old place, is now down and out and will return to the sea, his first love, for a living. His wife and one child are dead and his youngest child, Edith, four and a half years of age, is at the Shelter of the Children's Society in Yonkers, and will be placed in a home within a week.

Melin first attracted attention when it became known that agents for Rockefeller had made him offers for his place. Melin refused to sell, despite the increases in the offers. Finally, however, a mortgage on the little place was foreclosed and the place was bought by a man named Nicholas, who immediately resold it to the Rockefeller agents.

With the few dollars remaining from the wreck of his home, Melin moved to Elmford, where his wife and one child died. Melin broke down then, and with money, wife and child gone gave himself over to despair, lately living in one room with his remaining child, Edith.

WEST VA. MINERS OUT

Quit Work and Homes in New River Coal Field.

Charleston, W. Va., May 21.—The threatened strike of miners employed in the New River coal fields of West Virginia, occurred to-day.

One thousand miners, many with their families, have quit their homes and tonight are living in tents furnished by the United Mine Workers of America.

AUTO SUIT BARES ROMANCE

Defendant Admits He Has Both Wife and Fiancee.

There was a dramatic climax in the suit of Mrs. Julia L. Smith for \$30,000 damages against Jules E. Brulatur, an importer of photographic films, for the death of her husband, who was killed by an automobile owned by Brulatur.

The suit and the circumstances of the death of Mr. Smith were commonplace enough, and the suit was settled for \$1,000. But the presence in the car at the time of the accident of Miss Dora Gibson, a vocal student at the Metropolitan opera school, added the interest. Brulatur was not in the car when Smith was killed. Miss Gibson testified that she and defendant were good friends and visit each other. She said she had never met Mrs. Brulatur.

Brulatur testified that he had not lived with his wife for two years. When counsel for Mrs. Smith got through with him Brulatur announced with feeling: "This lawyer has made insinuations and I want to straighten these matters. Miss Gibson is my fiancée." Then he explained he expected a divorce between his wife and himself, and as soon as that took place he intended to marry Miss Gibson.

B. Altman & Co.

have ready a pleasing selection of

Graduation, Commencement and Class-day Dresses

in simple or elaborate styles, adapted to the requirements of Misses or Girls.

Also new assortments of White Gloves in Silk or Kid, White Shoes and Slippers, White Silk Hosiery and all other accessories of dress.

Jewelry Novelties for Graduation Gifts.

Women's Bathing Suits

in the newest styles and materials, are being shown in an attractive assortment, representing the most advanced ideas of the leading designers. Also Bathing Caps, Bloomers, Beach Wraps, Bathing Corsets and Shoes, Hosiery, etc.

Furs, Rugs, Draperies and Lace

Curtains received for Storage.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

WIFE'S DIVORCE PLANS

TELL WHY PASTOR QUIT

Another Woman Alleged to Have Disrupted Household of the Rev. Henry A. Buell.

A KISS OR A WHISPER?

Spouse of Washington, N. J., Clergyman Became Suspicious of Scene in Hallway and Expelled Her Former Friend.

Washington, N. J., May 21.—The unexpected resignation on May 4 of the Rev. Henry A. Buell, pastor of the First Baptist Church, was explained to-day. Mrs. Buell, the pastor's wife, made a detailed statement, in which she tells of another woman, Mrs. Buell announces she will seek a divorce. The story told by her is of such a character that the pastor may be forced from the ministry.

Mr. Buell is fifty-one years old and a graduate of the Crozier Theological Seminary. Before coming to Washington he was pastor of the Richmond Baptist Church, Philadelphia, and later was in charge of the Lower Dublin Baptist Church, at Bustleton, Penn. He came here November 19, 1911. When he resigned two weeks ago he made no explanation.

Mrs. Buell, who is still at the parsonage, states that her married life of nineteen years was happy until a few months ago. Then there came another woman into the clergyman's life, according to Mrs. Buell. The latter showed no hesitation in naming the woman. "She is a resident of a suburb of Philadelphia and is the daughter of a clergyman. As described by Mrs. Buell, she is thirty years old and rather unattractive, although highly educated, and has a reputation as a lecturer."

Mrs. Buell says she first met this woman two and a half years ago at a missionary meeting in Philadelphia. The women became friends, and she was entertained by the Buells. After they moved to Washington the woman continued her visits and extended them over several weeks. Last summer she was here for six weeks at a time. Her last visit here was on January 15. She remained until February 21. On that date she was expelled from the parsonage by Mrs. Buell.

Describing the woman's visit, Mrs. Buell says:

"Mr. Buell and the woman were in each other's company a great deal. They spent a great deal of time in the pastor's study, discussing themselves on the ground that they were conferring upon religious matters. The evening of February 30 I came upon my husband and Miss — in the hallway of the parsonage. They were in the act of kissing, or I thought so."

"After telling of the expulsion of the woman from the Buell home, Mrs. Buell continues:

"My husband and I came to an understanding after that, and resolved to separate. This led to his sudden resignation two weeks ago. Our parting Monday of this week was very systematic, as I cried as he left me. Of course, I shall never have anything further to do with him."

"I have letters in my possession which the pastor received from Miss —, which are of the most endearing nature, and